N. Y. STAATS ZEITUNG
JUL 31 1918

...ntag, 7. Juli 1918

Der tote Türken-Sultan.

Zum Ableben von Sultan Ghazi Mehmed Reschad Chan V. — Der Lebenslauf des Dahingegangenen.

Der verstorbene türkische Sultan Ghazi Mehmed Reschad V.

Als Prinz Reschad hat der kürzlich im 73. Lebensjahre dahingegangene türkische Sultan Ghazi Mehmed Reschad V. vor dem Jahre 1909 wohl nie daran gedacht, daß das Schicksal ihn, den ruhigen, gealterten Mann, noch aus der Abgeschiedenheit und Verschlossenheit eines gefängnisartigen Palastes herausholen und zur thronenden Spitze des islamischen Kalifats emporheben würde. Abdul Hamid war ja Sultan (sein Bruder) — schon seit mehr als dreißig Jahren, und rüstig war er geblieben und gesund (bis vor seinem Tode vor wenigen Jahren), und machtvoll und wachsam; jeden Prinzen hatte er einzeln interniert — in irgendeinem abgelegenen und umlauerten Schloß, damit keiner ihm nach dem Throne trachten könne; und wenn solch ein Prinz einmal zur Stadt fahren durfte — dann nur im geschlossenen und verhängten Wagen und von Spitzeln und Geheimpolizisten gefolgt und kontrolliert. Wehe aber dem Unglücklichen, der durch einen Gruß zum prinzlichen Wagen hin sich etwa als einen Bekannten des Prinzen verriet: Verhaftung und Verbannung konnte sein Los sein, oder sonst eine Art von Verschwinden . . . . Die Palasteinsamkeit sollten nur leichte Weiber und schwere Weine stören — die den Palasteinsamen zugleich auch zerstören, sollten. So sah das Los aus, das der von Verfolgungswahn gequälte Sultan Abdul Hamid den Prinzen des kaiserlichen Hauses zuteilte.

In solcher Lebensfremdheit erhielt sich auch Prinz Reschad — einsam und einseitig, stumm und fromm bis zu seinem 65. Jahr; so schien er seine Tage und seinen Lebensabend beschließen zu sollen. Da donnerten im April 1909 die Kanonen vor Konstantinopel: die Revolutionsarmee, die bereits im Juli 1908 vom despotischen Sultan Abdul Hamid die Wiedereinführung der Verfassung verlangt und erreicht hatte, hatte nochmals zu den Waffen greifen müssen, um diese Verfassung, die ein heimtückischer Reaktionszug des rachelüsternen Sultans wieder beseitigen wollte, zu stützen und zu retten. Die Ereignisse jener Tage sind bekannt: Meuterei und Mord, angestiftet vom alten Sultan, und schließlicher Sieg der jungtürkischen Armee unter Mahmud Schevket Paschas und Enver Beys Führung; Entthronung des wortbrüchigen Sultans Abdul Hamid, seine Internierung im sicheren Saloniki und die Proklamierung seines Bruders, des 65jährigen Prinzen Reschad, als des nächstältesten Vertreters des Mannesstammes (die Türkei hat die Nachfolge des Seniorats) zum Sultan und Kalifen durch ein Fetwa, einen Erlaß der Geistlichkeit, der Generalität und des Parlaments.

So siedelte Prinz Reschad als Sultan Mehmed V. aus dem dunklen Park der hohen Mauern seines Kerkerschlosses über in die sonnigen Gärten und in die farbige Pracht des maurischen Renaissance-Palastes von Dolmabagtsche am blauen Bosporus — gebeugt vom bisherigen Geschick, gläubig sich Gottes Fügung ergebend, und von dem ehrlichen Willen beseelt, seinem Volk zu dienen. Er hatte und behielt Vertrauen zu den führenden Persönlichkeiten des jungtürkischen Komitees, und dieses wiederum achtete und ehrte ihn planmäßig und bewußt als Sultan und Kalifen aller Gläubigen. Das war in der einjährigen Uebergangszeit zwischen der alten und neuen Türkei nicht der Fall gewesen.

Die Erfahrung belehrte beide: den neuen Sultan und das jungtürkische Komitee; und so fanden sie sich zu gemeinsamer Verständigung gern und leicht zusammen. Auch eine persönliche Verknüpfung entstand, als Sultan Mehmed das Haupt des Komitees, Enver Bey, in seine Verwandtschaft heranzog, indem er ihm eine Prinzessin zur Frau gab. Der Sultan bemühte sich um ein konstitutionelles System, das ihm die Würde und die Repräsentation sicherte und dem Kabinett die Arbeit und die Entscheidung ließ, wobei das Parlament mehr und mehr in die Stellung des Beraters und Mitarbeiters verschoben wurde. Hatte Abdul Hamid sich furchtsam von jeder Berührung mit dem Volk ferngehalten, sich geradezu versteckt, so ängstlich, daß er für den Selamlik, das Freitagsgebet, das er als der Beherrscher aller Gläubigen öffentlich zu vollziehen hat, eine besondere Moschee in der Abgeschlossenheit seines Yildizkiosk gebaut hatte, so stellte Mehmed V. sofort eine bewußte Beziehung zu seinem Volk her: er fuhr jeden Freitag durch die Straßen und Gassen von Konstantinopel und von Stambul in eine andere öffentliche Moschee.

Wer das erstemal mit dem Sultan Mehmed zusammentraf, der hatte zunächst den Eindruck eines stillen und stummen, versonnenen, in sich versunkenen Mannes: etwas scheu wirkte er und unsicher. Das war die Folge der langen Abgeschlossenheit des Prinzen; wie er denn auch nur Türkisch sprach, keine europäische Fremdsprache. Sowie er aber langsam sich gab, da trat eine Weltanschauung und Lebensklugheit zutage, die gewinnen mußte. „Alles ist Schicksal; aber wir müssen darum ringen" — so äußerte er sich, als er das europäische Vorurteil von der Kismet-Gesinnung richtigstellen wollte. Der Schicksalsglaube soll nicht zum Fatalismus der Passivität führen.

Vor etwa drei Jahren hat Professor Israel, ein Berliner Arzt, den damals siebzigjährigen Sultan operiert. Ehe er sich ihm überließ, fragte er ihn, ob er schon viele Gallensteine geholt hätte, worauf der deutsche Professor lächelnd antwortete: „So viele, daß er die lange und breite Perastraße damit pflastern könnte!" Der Sultan freute sich des burschikosen Vergleichs und vertraute sich Israels Kunstfertigkeit an; sie ist ihm gut bekommen.

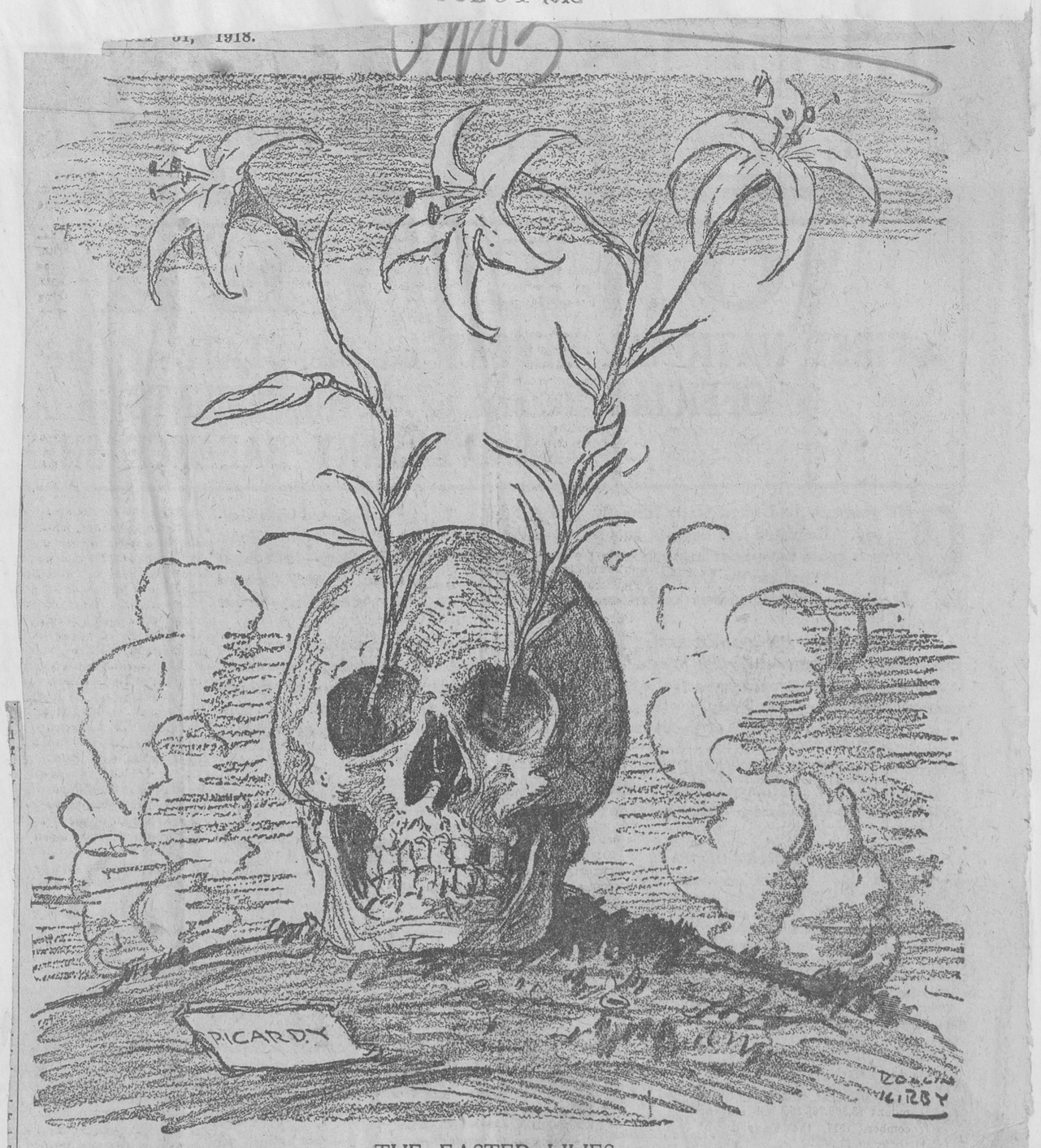
Professor Israel, den der Sultan und seine beiden Söhne in freigebigster Weise beschenkten — ersterer mit einem echtgoldenen Tee-Service, die Prinzen mit smaragdenen Manschettenknöpfen u. a. — prophezeite vor seiner Abreise dem Sultan ein hohes Alter, aber nur etwa drei Jahre hat Mehmed V. die Operation überlebt.

Die Stellung des Sultans zum jetzigen Krieg gehört nicht in den Rahmen dieses Aufsatzes, und über die Folgen seines Todes für die Türkei verweisen wir die Leser auf die Nachrichten-Spalten.

Immer und immer aufrichtig reden und handeln, ist fast ebenso schwer und wohl ebenso tapfer, wie zu handeln, ohne auf Drohungen und Strafen zu achten. Sonderbar, daß auf die ungeheure Menge derer, die die Wahrheit um den Preis ihres Wohlstandes und Lebens nicht aufgeben, so wenige kommen, die sie gegen das unbedeutende Opfer ihrer täglichen Ruhe verteidigen.

Ruskin.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUL 31 1918



THE EASTER LILIES.

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
JUL 31 1918

A CLOSE-UP ON RUSSIA

THE pathos and romance of the Russian revolution—the folly and the blind and groping faith of that misguided movement—are suggested vividly to Philadelphia in the news of the death of Moses Goldstein, who left his home to take a hand in the reformation of the world.

Goldstein was twenty-four. He sold cigarettes and cigars over the counter in his father's shop at Third street and Fairmount avenue. He went to Russia and became Minister of the Press. In other words, this obscure, untrained, uneducated cigar-store clerk censored all the newspapers in Russia, and thus dictated the opinions of an empire!

In Russia Goldstein changed his name. He was known as Moisei Volodarsky. He had nothing but a feverish radicalism and boundless ambition to help him as a maker of government. Now he is reported assassinated near Petrograd.

The record of the last year in Russia is likely to make the saddest and strangest page in human history when finally it is written.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 31 1918

31 July 18

WEDNESDAY, JULY

WANT PAPER PRICE RAISED.

News Print Makers Tell Federal Commission Cost Has Increased.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information designed to show a heavy increase in the cost of manufacturing newsprint paper was laid before the Federal Trade Commission today by representatives of paper companies seeking to have the commission authorize an increase retroactive to May 1 over the price of $3.10 a hundredweight agreed upon as of last April 1.

H. R. Weaver, accountant of the International Paper Company, said the award of the National War Labor Board increasing the wages of all workers in paper mills 10 cents an hour had increased manufacturing costs per ton by $3.78 in May and June and $2.68 i nJuly, wnen a bonus paid the men was discontinued.

Freight rate advances, he said, increased the cost 66 cents a ton in May, $1.22 in June, and $2.41 in July, while the cost of prepared wood has increased $5.01 a cord since April.

Counsel for the manufacturers sought to place the record of previous hearings by the commission in the present record, but the American Newspaper Publishers' Association objected and the commission held that evidence should be confined to changes in the paper-making industry which have occurred since April.

P. B. Wilson, Treasurer of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., also testified that costs in the manufacture of news print had increased greatly in May and June. He recited figures similar to those given the committee by Mr. Weaver for the International Paper Company.

In concluding the hearing Henry Davis, counsel for the Publishers' Association, submitted that the commission was without jurisdiction, under the agreement between manufacturers and publishers for it to act as arbiter, to fix any prices subsequent to April 1, which would be retroactive of the date of the application for the present hearing, filed ten days ago. His contention was taken under advisement.

you'll be ready to protect your home

do is to amend the Primary Bill and

DEFENDERS OVER DRAFT AGE.

To the Editor of The World:

NEW YORK GLOBE JUL 31 1918

FOCH BEATEN, SAID FOE JUNE 1

German People Led to Believe Second Battle of Marne Would End Allied Resistance.

The extent of the defeat suffered by the Germans as a result of General Foch's counter-offensive and the consequent blow to the German morale, both in the army and at home, may be measured by the very great importance attached by German newspapers of the early part of June, copies of which have been received here, to the second German advance to the Marne and by the contemplations indulged in concerning the changed conditions as compared with 1914.

The papers lay stress especially upon the importance of the fact that the allied front between Rheims and Soissons had been penetrated. It is declared that the German line is an iron wall and that the allies had not enough troops for a counter-movement.

In a Berlin despatch headed "A Comparison With 1914," the Cologne Gazette of June 1, said:

"In comparison to the Marne battle of 1914, our present position is essentially different, inasmuch as our right wing then was completely in the air, while now it is strongly secured. At the time of the first Marne battle, the situation in the east (Russian front) was based on the fact that a retirement from the Marne was necessary.

A Deed of First Class.

"It was a deed of the first class at that time to break off the battle in the midst of success and to assume a safe defensive position. It may be recalled that the present generalissimo, General Foch, was commander of the Ninth French army at that time and also took part in the battle.

"We again stand on the Marne, but a manœuvre such as the French carried out in 1914 would seem to carry considerable risk now, as our front is secure as far as the sea."

Discussing "the past and the present," the Cologne Gazette of July 2 spoke of the "reasons" for the German withdrawal from the Marne in 1914, and continued:

"How do matters stand to-day? Russia has been beaten and also its ally Roumania. Italy is being held in check by Austria-Hungary. Great Britain is reeling from deepest wounds inflicted upon it by the offensives of March and April.

"In vain must the new generalissimo of the allied armies look around for fresh troops. The reserves in the much-mentioned army of manœuvre have been stuffed into the gaps and are burning down to cinders.

Made Light of Our Help.

"The front between Soissons and Rheims has been penetrated, two of the most important railroad lines from the west to the east have been cut and the German troops stand on the Marne. Concern is growing among the allies that the German army groups not yet moving also may break loose. From the channel to the Swiss frontier extends an iron wall, and even if there were liberty of movement the enemy would lack the necessary forces.

"All the pretty pictures of the reviews of American troops by the king of England or French generals cannot deceive one as to that force."

The article concludes by saying that the German wedge from Chateau Thierry to the east of Dormans, on the Marne, "shakes to its foundation" the French position in Champagne.

ALBANY, N.Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
JUL 31 1918

TYPICAL OF PRUSSIA.

Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, tells the reichstag that Belgium is held by Germany only as a "pawn for further negotiations," and that Germany has "no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever."

This is gracious of the Herr Count—about as gracious as the kindness of a handcuffed burglar in offering to surrender his loot. But how typical of the Prussian mind is the Hertling statement. Belgium, strangled, bruised and outraged, is held "only as a pawn," just as the Prussian brute might seize a baby by the heels with a threat to crush it if his demands were not granted.

Such a state of mind and such a leering, crude confession of the lack of every principle explain the world-wide cry for the obliteration of the German empire. Sounder counsel will say, of course, that the capital punishment of an entire nation is not a practical thing, and that to blot out Germany would be to copy the German crime and folly and set in motion the machinery for another inevitable war. But Prussian militarism — offensive, rapacious and conscienceless—must be forever done away with. It must be done to death. The only good rattlesnake is a dead one. Hohenzollerns, take notice.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 31 1918

BRITISH IN A YEAR DOWN 4,102 PLANES

14 July 18

Of These, 3,856 Were Accounted For on the Western Front or by Naval Fliers.

BRITISH LOST 1,121 CRAFT

American Output Expected to Give to Allies Great Advantages from Command of Air.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 13.—During the year ending June 30, 1918, 2,150 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the Royal Air Force on the western front, while 1,083 enemy aircraft were driven down out of control. The Royal Air Force units, working with naval airmen, shot down 623 enemy aircraft.

During the same period 1,094 British machines were reported missing, including 92 which were working with the navy.

Thus in the north during the year the British aviators alone have accounted for no fewer than 3,856 enemy machines.

On the Italian front during the period from April to June of this year the British destroyed 165 enemy machines and drove down six out of control. The British machines reported missing were thirteen.

On the Saloniki front, between January and June, twenty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed and thirteen were driven down out of control. The British machines reported missing were four.

From March to June in Egypt and Palestine twenty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed and fifteen driven down out of control. Ten British machines were reported missing.

Thus, during the present year, in these outside theatres of war 246 enemy aircraft were accounted for, while 27 British machines were reported missing.

From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, therefore, the British brought down, at the very least, 4,102 enemy aircraft. The British machines missing, so far as reported, number 1,121.

One fact emerges clearly from the record of aerial operations, and this is that the British superiority and strength in the air in all the theatres of war have progressed rapidly and continuously. From this it should be safe to assume that when the new factor of America's output, both of aircraft and personnel, begins to enter into the situation actually in the fighting zones, the aerial ascendancy of the Entente Allies should give them very great advantages.

LONDON, July 13, (Associated Press.)—This communication on aerial operations was issued tonight:

"Low clouds and heavy rainstorms prevailed on the western front July 12. Enemy aircraft showed no activity and our own machines could only carry out observation work for the artillery during the brief intervals of brighter weather. There were no aerial combats or casualties.

"At night, notwithstanding the high wind and an overcast sky, our airmen made some useful reconnoissances and dropped four tons of bombs."